

CONGRESS—THE "ADJUSTMENT."

But little was done by either branch of Congress, last week. On Thursday eulogies were delivered in the Senate on the character of Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina; and on Friday both Houses joined in the funeral ceremonies over his remains, and then adjourned over to Monday last.

On Friday, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. King, the act to establish a Branch Mint in New York City and also in San Francisco, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

The compromise plan of the Committee of Thirteen—rather the "Adjustment," as its advocates desire it to be called—is still under discussion in the Senate. No vote, we believe, has yet been taken on the proposed amendments even, much less on the bill itself. Mr. Webster and Mr. Cass are expected to speak at length upon it; Mr. Clay has already spoken, again and again, in favor of it.

The Union of Friday last publishes a letter from Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky—"old Tecumseh"—strongly in favor of the "Adjustment." He says, "Southern rights must be respected—the Constitution must be sustained, and the Federal Union must be preserved." The same paper states that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, has also written a letter for publication in favor of the "Adjustment."

We shall keep our readers duly advised of the progress of events in connection with this question.

LEAVING THE PARTY.

The last Wilmington Commercial contains a letter from William R. Hall, Esq. of Brunswick County, in which that gentleman declines a Whig nomination for the Legislature, and takes his leave of the Whig Party. He does this on account of the course of the Whig leaders in this State on the Slavery question. He says:

"I have always been frank in expressing disapprobation of Whig measures and votes, whenever I thought they required it; and with all this disposition to do what I thought was fair and right, (being a departure from strict party discipline) I still felt myself so often constrained by the force of party, as to make me consider that I was doing what was right. For this, also, I do not bring upon myself the disapprobation of my Whig friends. If, so, I have no apology to make; no satisfaction to give, but that of withdrawing myself from them, which will leave them (as I intend to be) under no party restraints whatever. In making these remarks, I refer exclusively to the Whig leaders. I know that they will give me much pain on this occasion. But it cannot be avoided. It is not the past, so much as the present aspect of affairs, which has induced me to take the course which I now mark out for myself—I mean the Southern or States Rights question. Upon this question (from recent indications) I saw for one inevitable separation between myself and the leaders (if no more) of the Whig party."

We congratulate Mr. Hall upon the stand he has taken. He has had the firmness to follow the dictates of his own judgment and do right, regardless of consequences. To all other honest Whigs, who are convinced of the weakness and corruption of the Administration, and who deplore the unsoundness of their leaders, we would respectfully say, "go and do likewise." Do it, gentlemen.

THE WILSON MONUMENT.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Wilson Monument took place in Tarborough on the 29th of last month, in the presence of a large assemblage. Jno. S. Dancy, Esq. acted as Marshal on the occasion, assisted by John Norfleet, Esq. and Capt. F. M. Parker.

The proceedings, says the Tarborough Press, were opened by Prayer from the Grand Chaplain of the order of Free Masons, Rev. John F. Speight; after which the Grand Master, Maj. William F. Collins, made some appropriate and well-timed remarks upon the character of the distinguished dead, and closed the ceremonies by depositing under the corner-stone the following articles, to wit: Holy Bible, Constitution and Bye-Laws of Concord Lodge, Proceedings of the last Grand Lodge of North Carolina, copy of Col. Wilson's Will, list of subscribers to the Wilson Monument, copy of the eulogy on Col. Wilson by William F. Dancy, Esq.; and single copies of various North Carolina newspapers. The Press says:

"The proceedings around the mound over, the Fraternity were conducted into the bar of the Court House—the ladies were given the most eligible seats—and the whole space below the bar, running back to the door, was covered with the citizens of the town and county. W. F. Dancy, Esq. rose and pronounced an Eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of the late Col. Wilson. We were pleased with the speech, have heard it highly complimented, and hope he may furnish a copy for publication."

The procession, the proceedings at the mound, and the scene in the Court House, were enlivened by spirit-stirring airs from Frank Johnson's brass music. The company dispersed about 3 o'clock—the Masons in procession returning to their Lodge. So closed a day that will live long green in the memory of the citizens of Edgecombe."

PROSPECTS OF CROPS. We have learned from a gentleman residing in this city, who has just returned from a visit to several of the Eastern Counties of Mississippi, that the prospects of the planters and farmers in that region have never been worse. He was a planter in East Mississippi for thirty years, but is now engaged in other business. He was, therefore, while on his visit, the better able to view the surrounding him with an impartial eye. He informs us that on the uplands the Corn and Cotton plants were literally washed away, while the low and flat lands were all under water, and the crops drowned. Many planters have abandoned all hope of a Cotton crop upon large portions of their land.

Mobile Register.

THE COTTONS. It is now, the day we write, the 23d of May, at which date cotton is usually beginning to bloom, and corn about waist high. At present, whilst the most forward and promising crops in this section are we understand, not more than 3 to 4 inches high, much of it is barely up, and several planters, as they have this day informed us, are engaged this week in replanting. Nor is the corn looking much, if any better. In place of its being waist high, as is ordinarily the case at this date on good land, it will probably now average on the same lands 10 to 12 inches.

Greenville (S.C.) Beacon.

THE COTTONS ON REE RIVER. There is no danger of an overflow, but most of the planters have planted three times in consequence of the cold, long continued rains. Cotton blooms in the last of May or first of June, but this year the planters are now scraping. The plant is six weeks behind the time. The caterpillar late in September even will prove most disastrous.

New Orleans Crescent City.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" in this region does not remember so late a Spring as this. A few days since we had some real Summer weather, and the earth was thoroughly warmed for the first time since last August; but it was soon followed by a cool atmosphere. Fires are now comfortable, nights and mornings. The Corn and Cotton crops are unusually backward in this region; but the Wheat crop, we learn, looks pretty well.

Contrary to our expectation, we understand there will be a good supply of fruit in this part of the State. We shall have enough of both apples and peaches; and we have already feasted on strawberries and cherries.

Ex-President Tyler, the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, and Gen. Waddy Thompson have written letters for publication in favor of the plan of "adjustment" of the Slavery question, now before the Senate. We publish on our first page, to-day, Judge Strange's letter to Senator Foote, on the same subject.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steamship Crescent City at New York City, we have twenty-one days later intelligence from California. The Crescent City brought \$200,000 in gold dust; and the Tennessee was on her way with \$550,000 more of the precious article.

Col. Jack Hays, of Texas-fame, had been elected Sheriff of San Francisco County by a large majority. Lieut. Richard Baché, of the Navy, was drowned, with several others, off the coast of California, in April last. They were exploring the bay of Trinidad, and attempting to land in a whale-boat, they were capsized among breakers, and most of those in the boat drowned. Lieut. Baché was a brother-in-law of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and a descendant, we believe, of Benjamin Franklin. It is remarkable, says the Washington Union, that his elder brother, George M. Baché, perished at sea, whilst surveying the most dangerous part of the coast of North Carolina.

The success of the gold diggers appears to be steady and as brilliant as ever. We present a few items, taken by our Northern exchanges from the California papers:

SUCCESSFUL MINING. Mr. John Borling, of New York, who arrived in the Union on the 15th of February, remitted by the California, \$200,000 in gold, and has \$200,000 more in hand—all dug by himself. The fortunate spot where this nice little "pile" was obtained, is called, Kirkpatrick's Diggings.

MIDDLE FORK. The Transcript learns from Mr. S. W. Holladay, recently from Murderer's Bar, that operations were partially suspended by the high water—a few quicksilver machines only continuing to be worked. This bar is exceedingly rich, and has given employment to 150 men, who have averaged since the first of February, two ounces per day, some more, and but few less. The bars on the Middle and North Forks, high up in the mountains, have been comparatively untouched, and are deemed to be as rich as any other in the country.

This bar, last season, was worked to the water's edge, yielding each man one to two ounces per day—now it is paying in pounds. A gentleman named Carrick has bagged not less than one pound of gold per day for the last two weeks. The soil pays from \$3 to \$5 a panful; this tremendous yield is found in the back part of the bar, near the bank, indicating that these bars are mountain slides covering the bed of the rivers. Some of the holes are ten to fifteen feet deep. The scenery is wild and romantic, the mountains steep and craggy on either side.

FROM WEAVER'S CREEK. We have met an acquaintance from the mines on Weaver's Creek, who informs us that three men dug out, on Monday last, eight hundred dollars worth of gold;—and that on the following day they dug out five hundred dollars worth. An Indian, also, on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up in these mines a lump of gold weighing two pounds. There was no quartz mixed with the gold.

A QUARTZ SPECIMEN. A fine specimen of gold bearing quartz, from the Auburn Dry Diggings, North Fork, weighing 12 ounces, was shown to the Editor of the Transcript by Mr. Nickerson. It is of very dark color, and fine particles of gold are closely and regularly commingled with it; and from the specific gravity of the "lumps" it is concluded to be equally rich throughout the whole mass."

San Francisco was growing at as rapid a rate as ever, and new towns were springing up in all directions. The California papers are discussing the question of her admission into the Union. They impudently threaten, that if not admitted at the present session of Congress they will set up for themselves.

GEN. TAYLOR AND MR. CLAY.

The Washington Republic of the 27th of last month contains a long and evidently carefully prepared article, denunciating of Henry Clay. The Republic is the personal and confidential organ of Gen. Taylor, and what it says may therefore be regarded as having been said by Gen. Taylor himself. The concluding portion of this article is charged with bitter sarcasm, and is as follows:

"When the President's plan was first recommended to Congress, it was almost universally hailed as a plan of deliverance and safety by patriotic men of all parties, and we think it is to be deplored as a national misfortune that any thing has occurred to disturb the unity of sentiment which then prevailed in regard to it. We desire it to be understood, that it is not our purpose to indulge in reproaches towards any one, least of all to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. In pursuing the course which he has pursued, he has obeyed the law of his nature, and he is entitled to the inexorable criticism of circumstances. In leaving the tranquil shades of Ashland, to reappear upon the stormy theatre of public affairs at a time like this, the veteran statesman and renowned orator did not, it is to be presumed, propose to play a subordinate part. He did not propose that his senatorial achievements should be less distinguished than those of the past. He came to lead, not to follow. He came to originate measures of counsel, advice and pacification, not to adopt such as others might recommend. Already distinguished as the author of two 'compromises' which had pacified the country at periods of great trouble and difficulty, we conceive that he would do him no injustice when we suppose that he came either at the present crisis with the national and honorable ambition of appropriating to himself the glory of a third compromise. In saying this, it is not our purpose to impute unworthy motives to the distinguished Senator. On the contrary, we regard such ambition in him, under the circumstances, as both natural and laudable; but, if we are right in our conclusions, they account, in some degree at least, for the absence, if such be the fact, of that 'spirit of peace and concord, and of mutual confidence and co-operation, which ought to animate the different departments of the Government,' and which the Senator adverted to in his speech on Tuesday last."

The Republic has the impudence to declare, in addition to this, that "if any better plan than the one proposed by the President be devised and adopted, most unquestionably he will be entitled to the credit of it." Wherefore? Because he has a right to "control the action of Congress" by his "personal opinions?" Or because he will be graciously pleased to approve any other plan than his own?

The same paper teems with extracts from Northern Free-soil papers, approving the President's plan and censuring Mr. Clay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Steamer Asia arrived at Halifax on the 27th ultimo, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe, and making the shortest trip on record. She performed the passage from Liverpool to this country in eight days and a half.

English matters of foreign policy were assuming a serious aspect. The Greek affair was not settled, and the French and Russian governments were greatly dissatisfied at the turn affairs were taking. The Ministers of those two governments had suddenly left England. Explanations on this head were offered in Parliament by the Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, but they were not considered satisfactory.

The Turkish government had signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must consider all restraint on Hungarian refugees now at an end. The Porte, placed as it is under the guardianship of five powers, was compelled to have recourse to that note for the purpose of declaring its intentions respecting the refugees. So far as Kossuth and his comrades are concerned, the Porte is strongly supported by the embassies of Great Britain and France.

No other political news of importance. The Cotton Market was firm at Liverpool on the 17th May, and another advance of one-eighth of a penny had taken place. The Corn Market was firm, and American produce had advanced.

THE CUBAN.

We announced last week that the expedition had failed, and that Gen. Lopez had been killed, his men from Cardenas, chased by a Spanish force, to the island of Key West, off the coast of Florida. The following account of the Expedition was furnished for the Charleston Courier by a young Physician attached to the invading force:

"An account of the Expedition against Cuba. On the 24th May, 1850, the Brig Steamer Lord left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the Gulf for about 7 days met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Colonel Bunch and General Lopez and staff. The men on board the big Steamer Lord left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the Gulf for about 7 days met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Colonel Bunch and General Lopez and staff. The men on board the big Steamer Lord left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the Gulf for about 7 days met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Colonel Bunch and General Lopez and staff. 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